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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/920,064	08/01/2001	Gregory Dorfman	36.P320	4442

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EXAMINER

HUNTSINGER, PETER K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/920,064

Applicant(s)

DORFMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Peter K. Huntsinger

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/3/06 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. In response to the applicant's arguments, the restriction of claims 33-35 has been withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments filed 3/3/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues on pages 16 and 17 of the response in essence that:

Reed et al. do not teach an initial configuration operation for a parameter to provide a service provided by the service provider.

- a. Reed et al. disclose that the administrator establishes system ID category objects associated with system ID's (col. 26, lines 23-31). The system ID category objects include access to content services.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reed et al. Patent 6,345,288.

Referring to claims 1, 10, 14, and 15, Reed et al. disclose a publication service interface between a content service provider application (provider program 12 of Fig. 1) and a content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) in a network printing system (col. 13, lines 48-51), comprising: functionality for configuring the interface for the content service provider (provider program 12 of Fig. 1) to interface with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a first level, wherein the first level comprises content service provider administration properties, wherein the content service administration properties comprise an initial configuration operation for a parameter to provide a service provided by the content service provider (administrator, col. 26, lines 23-31); functionality for configuring the interface for a multi-service operator (system ID server 32 of Fig. 1) to interface with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a second level, wherein the second level comprises multi-service level administration properties that comprise a portion of the content service provider administration properties which excludes the configuration operation for the parameter to provide the service provided by the content service provider application (standard file privileges of the provider program 12, col. 71, lines 1-

11); and functionality for configuring the interface for an end user (consumer computer 2 of Fig. 1) to interface with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a third level, wherein the third level comprises end user level administration properties that comprise a portion of the multi-service provider administration properties (standard file privileges of the consumer program 22, col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. disclose that the administrator is given control over access permission for files (col. 26, lines 17-32). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. Official Notice is taken that it would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network. Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11). The user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13). For these preceding reasons, it would have been obvious to allow an administrator to create, delete, or edit files

Referring to claims 2 and 11, Reed et al. disclose the content service provider administration properties comprise system maintenance, service maintenance and

Art Unit: 2625

subscriber maintenance operations (col. 72, lines 32-35). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. It would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network.

Referring to claims 3 and 12, Reed et al. disclose the multi-service provider administration properties comprise the content service provider administration properties except system maintenance operations and service maintenance operations specifically relating to content service provider level operations (col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11).

Referring to claims 4 and 13, Reed et al. disclose the end user administration properties comprise the subscriber maintenance operations (col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. disclose the user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13).

Referring to claims 5 and 14, Reed et al. disclose the system maintenance operations comprise viewing system status, viewing operators, adding and editing operators, and deleting operators (col. 72, lines 32-35), the service maintenance

operations comprise viewing services, suspending services, resuming services and adding/removing services (col. 71, lines 1-11), and the subscriber maintenance properties comprise viewing subscribers, adding and editing subscribers and deleting subscribers (col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. It would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network. Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11). The user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13).

Referring to claim 6, Reed et al. disclose multi-service administration properties comprise each of the system maintenance properties except some adding and editing operators and some deleting operators operations, each of the service maintenance operations except adding and removing services, and each of the subscriber maintenance operations. Reed et al. disclose that the provider computer can control the access of the consumers. Since the consumer database is on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), the provider computer has control over the consumer

database files and the subscriber maintenance operations. Reed et al. disclose the consumer computer can add, edit, and delete operators (col. 71, lines 7-11), and that consumers can be restricted from adding and removing services (col. 69, lines 33-50).

Referring to claim 7, the claim is interpreted as stating: an interface according to claim 5, wherein the end user administration properties comprise the subscriber maintenance properties. Reed et al. disclose the user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13).

Referring to claim 8, Reed et al. disclose functionality for obtaining content information from the content providing application at a scheduled delivery time, and for managing delivery of the content information to the end user (col. 59, lines 25-35).

Referring to claim 9, Reed et al. disclose the interface can be configured differently for each of a plurality of multi-service operators to provide each multi-service operator with a different interface at the second level to the content providing application (col. 142, lines 31-49). Reed et al. disclose that the interface of the provider computer can contain different operating systems, which would require a different interface for each different operating system.

Referring to claim 16, Reed et al. disclose a broadband (col. 136, lines 27-41) printing system (col. 13, lines 48-51) in which content information maintained by a content provider is printed on an end user's printer based on subscription information (password, col. 26, lines 17-21) provided by the end user to a broadband printing content service provider, comprising: plural content providers that each maintain a

content providing application of content information for printing on the end user's printer (col. 9, lines 20-21); a broadband printing content service provider that operates a broadband printing service that obtains content information from at least one of the plural content providers and processes the obtained content information to be printed on the end users printer (col. 12, lines 54-59); plural multi-service operators that each receive subscription requests for the broadband printing service from plural end users (col. 131, lines 15-22), wherein each multi-service operator can determine which of the plural content providers the end user can request a subscription to (col. 119, lines 26-40); and plural end users that subscribe with at least one of the plural multi-service operators to receive content information and have it printed on the end user's printer (col. 119, lines 26-40), wherein, an interface between the broadband printing service and the content providing application provides for the broadband printing service to perform content service provider operations with the content providing application (consumer program 22 of Fig. 1) on a first level wherein the first level comprises administration operations comprising an initial configuration operation for a parameter to provide a service provided by the content service provider (administrator, col. 26, lines 23-31), for each of the plural multi-service operators to perform operations with the content providing application on a second level lower than the first level (standard file privileges of the provider program 12, col. 71, lines 1-11), and for each of the end user's to perform operations with the content providing application on a third level lower than the second level (standard file privileges of the consumer program 22, col. 71, lines 1-11). Reed et al. does not disclose expressly that the administrator has the ability to

create, delete, and edit files of the consumer and provider computers. It would have been obvious and well known in the art to provide the administrator with the ability to create, delete, and edit files on the computer network. An administrator commonly is responsible for the managing the computer network and acts as technical support. The administrator is given access to the files on the computer networks to assure their correct operation within the network. Reed et al. discloses the user of the provider computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the provider computer, which contain a database of providers (col. 12, lines 7-11). The user of the consumer computer user has the ability to create, modify, and delete files (col. 71, lines 1-11) on the consumer computer (col. 12, lines 7-11), which contain a list of consumers (col. 12, lines 11-13).

Referring to claims 17-19, 21-23, 25-27, and 29-31, Reed et al. disclose the interface being controlled by operating a configuration dialog (col. 144, lines 10-13).

Referring to claims 20, 24, 28, and 32, Reed et al. disclose functionality for obtaining identification information corresponding to a user (col. 26, lines 23-28); and functionality for determining a level of the interface in accordance with the obtained identification information (col. 26, lines 28-31).

Referring to claim 33, Reed et al. disclose a service managing device, comprising; first determining means for determining whether a user who accesses the service managing device has a first authority to initially set a service providing content (password, col. 26, lines 17-21); executing means for executing the initial setting of the service content when the first determining means determines that the user has the

authority to initially set the service content (col. 26, lines 27-31); and second determining means for determining whether the user has a second authority to execute a control process of the service excluding the authority to initially set the service content, wherein the executing means executes the service control process when the second determining means that the user has the second authority (standard file privileges of the provider program 12, col. 71, lines 1-11).

Referring to claim 33, Reed et al. disclose wherein the service control includes at least one of starting, terminating, aborting and resuming of the service (standard file privileges of the provider program 12, col. 71, lines 1-11)

6. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reed et al. Patent 6,345,288 as applied to claim 33 above, and further in view of Logan et al. Patent 5,721,827.

Referring to claim 34, Reed et al. disclose the initial setting of the service content but do not disclose expressly a connection to a library. Logan et al. disclose a connection to a library (col. 1, lines 48-52). Reed et al. and Logan et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer networking. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to provide a connection to a library. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a plurality of services to an individual. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Logan et al. and Reed et al. as specified in claim 34.

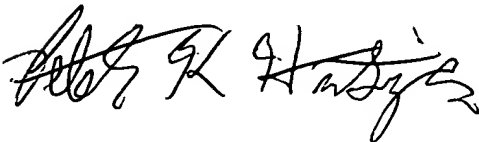
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter K. Huntsinger whose telephone number is (571)272-7435. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kimberly Williams can be reached on (571)272-7471. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PKH



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